

Kanealii, Smith, Nawahi, Hitchcock, Kaula-wila, Kaulana, Pilipe, G. Brown, Dole.

Noes.—Gibson, Gulick, Kapena, Neumann, Wilder, Isenberg, Kuhlman, Bush, Smith, Judd, Widemann, Kase, Kanoa, Walker, Martin, Macfarlane, Kaulukou, Kean, Lili-kalani, Baker, Amara, Kaula, Abelo, Richardson, Kamakele, Gardner, Nahinu, Kanamano, Palohau, Kuphea, Nakaleka.

Ayes, 13; noes, 31.

The first section of the bill then passed with Frank Brown's amendment, which reads as follows: "And it is guaranteed that no increase shall be made from the prices charged for freight and passengers over and above what has been charged since said steamship line commenced their trips between said ports, and this subsidy shall expire, on the 31st day of March, 1886."

Mr. W. O. Smith moved to amend the second section by inserting "3,000 tons" instead of 1,900.

Mr. Wilder explained to the Honorable Member for Wailuku the difference between register tonnage and burthen tonnage.

The motion was lost and the bill passed to engrossment. Ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday next.

House adjourned at 5 p. m.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

MONDAY, July 14th.

The House met at 10 a. m. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Kamakele presented a petition from Makawao, praying that prisoners work in the district wherein they are convicted. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Kalua, Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions, reported on a petition containing the following prayers: That \$1,000 be appropriated for repairs to the Court House and gaol, North Hilo; that the pay of the Deputy Sheriff in that district be raised to \$70 per month, and the District Judge to \$60 per month. Report received and laid on table.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs presented a statement in compliance with a resolution calling for the policy of the Government. The statement set forth that the ordinary requirements of the country can be provided for by the ordinary revenue. In the matters of immigration, waterworks, road improvements, etc., it would be necessary to resort to the credit of the Government. It was further stated that a bill for the amendment of the existing Loan Act will shortly be laid before the House.

Mr. Kalua moved the report be accepted and printed. Carried.

Mr. W. O. Smith presented a report of Thirteen on Police Matters, on a bill to re-organize the Police Department in the Kingdom, recommending the same be indefinitely postponed. Report signed by seven members of the Committee. Report received and laid on the table until the minority report was received.

Mr. W. O. Smith read for the first time a bill relating to a national loan. Passed to second reading.

Mr. Kaulukou moved that the bill for the establishment of the Hawaiian Endowment Association be taken from the table and made the special order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. W. O. Smith thought the bill ought to take its regular course, and he therefore moved the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Dole supported this motion.

Mr. Bishop said it appeared to him the bill could not be taken out of its regular course except by suspension of the rules, and the rules could not be suspended by a resolution.

The President said this was an every day occurrence, and was not contrary to the rules.

Motion carried.

Mr. Kaunamano read for the first time a bill to subject the importation of opium to duty, and to prevent the smuggling of the drug. The license to be paid by one Chun Lung for said privileges to be fixed at \$25,000 a year.

In reply to Mr. Hitchcock, the President stated that a similar bill had been already introduced during the early part of the Session and indefinitely postponed, and consequently this bill was not admissible.

Mr. Hitchcock moved it be rejected. Bill withdrawn.

The Minister of Finance read for the first time a bill to provide for the payment of salaries pending the passage of the Appropriation Bill of 1884-5. Read a second time by its title.

Mr. Dole moved it be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Kaulukou moved the bill pass.

The President stated as this was a bill appropriating money, it could not pass without being debated in Committee of the whole. If it were not so, the people would have no protection. It ought to be met by the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. Kaulukou said that a bill was brought in during the early part of the Session, appropriating money, and it passed without being referred to the Committee of the whole. The Supreme Court is in session and there is no money to pay the jurors. The President made no ruling in the case when the Hon. Mr. Bishop brought in a bill to pay certain moneys to the Queen's Hos-

pital. If it were right they should have been discussed in Committee of the whole before being passed, he was surprised the Chairman had not made that ruling before. He considered there ought to be uniformity in the matter of the President's ruling. He therefore disagreed with the present ruling of the Chair.

Mr. Dole said if there had been an appropriation made this Session, it was with the full acquiescence of the House, and the present motion to refer to the Committee on Finance shows there is not a full acquiescence on this question. There was no need for hurry, as the House would be reasonable in paying the running expenses of the House.

Mr. W. O. Smith pointed out that the bill included a great deal more than was provided for by the law. He considered such a course was unusual, irregular, improper and unsafe.

Mr. Bishop stated that they had no definite rule with regard to appropriations being considered in Committee of the whole, but that was the custom in the U. S. House of Representatives. It seemed to him there could be no question about the ruling of the President.

At noon the House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

Mr. Pilipe, on suspension of the rules, reported the bill to regulate the proceedings in bankruptcy as printed. Ordered to be distributed.

Also, a bill to facilitate the acquiring and settlement of homesteads.

Also, a statement from the Minister of the Interior on the subject of road taxes.

Mr. Kaulukou spoke again.

The President said he did not pretend to be infallible, but he had exercised his prerogative with the utmost impartiality. Although single items had been passed, this was a very different case. If the bill passed, it might be a serious matter to the country, under the present state of circumstances. Though he would not pretend to say his rulings had been correct on previous occasions, still he considered this question ought to be considered in Committee of the whole. He read the rule on this point from the rules of the U. S. Senate.

Ruling of the President sustained by the House.

Mr. Kaulukou moved it be made the order of the day for Tuesday.

Mr. Dole moved it be made the order of the day in Committee of the whole to-day (Monday.)

Original motion carried.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Consideration of the Appropriation Bill in Committee of the whole. Mr. Pilipe took the Chair.

Commencing on the item of improvement and extension of water works \$200,000, Mr. Dole moved it be referred to a special committee.

Mr. Kaulukou thought it better to pass the appropriation as it is.

Motion to refer to a select committee carried.

Roads and bridges, \$100,000.

In reply to Mr. Hitchcock the Minister of the Interior said the contracts for bridges in the Hilo district were not included in this appropriation, but the abutments were not included.

Mr. Hitchcock asked if the appropriation covered all that had been asked for since the beginning of this session.

Mr. Kaulukou moved that this item be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

The Minister of Finance moved it be referred to the same Committee as the previous item.

Mr. Kaulukou said his reason for making his motion was because he was under the impression that Mr. Wilder was the Chairman of the Public Lands Committee, and were it so, the matter would be attended to at once, but he had just been informed that Mr. Dowsett was the Chairman, the stay-at-home Noble.

Motion to refer to Public Lands Committee, etc., carried.

Encouragement of Immigration, \$400,000. Mr. Richardson moved it read \$100,000. Mr. Dole moved it read \$250,000.

Mr. Gibson said according to correspondence between this country and Japan, they have assurance that the Japanese Government would furnish, should this country so desire it, people to the extent of 10,000 during the next two years. The minimum of cost is \$55 a head. It is expected those carrying on industrial enterprises will share the expenses with the Government. Therefore, should it be deemed desirable to prosecute this enterprise, Japan is willing to furnish the people. It is a special feeling of friendship to let her people come here.

Mr. Wilder asked what engagements the Government had entered into with Japan, and also with Portuguese immigrants.

The Minister of the Interior stated that the two engagements already entered into regarding Portuguese immigration were already paid for. The original cost was to be \$75,000 each shipment. The credit for the first shipment was placed in London on the 1st February, and the second credit on the 1st May. \$50,000 had already been paid. On the arrival of the S. S. City of Paris bills amounted to a little over \$69,000; Drafts for \$19,000 have been accepted to be

paid here. The amount to be paid by planters is about \$32,000. This goes to pay drafts accepted. The \$19,000 were expenses of landing and care at the ration depot. That was a little over \$2000, so that the surplus will be from \$10,000 to \$12,000. All other things being equal, there will be a similar surplus on next shipment. When these engagements were entered into with Mr. Hoffmann, a promise was given to him to recommend to this Assembly two similar contracts for the ensuing two years. They are now before the Assembly, which the Government recommend the same to their consideration. In the matter of Japanese immigrants, Mr. Irwin took a letter of credit for \$40,000. His instructions were to make a venture of 600 adults. Much was left to his judgment after he got there, but this Government have every confidence in him. It will be seen by this they require \$100,000 for that scheme, leaving \$300,000 for the Portuguese scheme.

Mr. Hitchcock said he was given to understand that some of the planters in the Hilo district felt inclined to send their Portuguese labor back, and throw them on the hands of the Bureau of Immigration on account of the wide difference in the contracts from what they agreed to. He was desirous that matters should be started on a new basis. He favored the Japanese scheme more than he did the Portuguese. He moved the matter be referred to a select committee, and that the President of the Board be a member of that committee.

Mr. Dole was of opinion that Honolulu was the place to make all contracts with regard to immigration, and not abroad. He was in favor of the item being referred to a special committee, and that the said committee prepare a special Act on the subject of immigration.

Mr. Gibson seconded the motion of the Hon. Member for Hilo. With regard to what the Member for Koloa said about increased cost, he explained that now the Government assumed the entire cost of the women and children, whereas formerly the planters paid one-half the expenses.

Mr. Wilder said he considered the statement made by Mr. Dole in regard to deaths was a little unfair to the officers and the ship. If they make a contract here, the cost would be so much more. If they make a contract there, the cost is so much less, according to the risk taken. The present Board pay the whole expense of women, but why they did so he never knew. When he was President of Board of Immigration, he took the stand that the Government paid for the women for the sake of increasing the population. Referring to his report of 1880, it is there stated the cost of women and children to the Government, and what the planters paid for the men. He was not in favor of large appropriations for immigration for the next two years. He was not in favor of going into debt. He was willing to vote for \$100,000 and no more. He did not believe there was a planter in the country that would subscribe for any more Portuguese. Try it for two years, and if no more were to be had, they could fall back on Portuguese.

Mr. Isenberg desired to know on what terms the Japanese engaged. The way the country is now they ought to be paid lower rates of wages.

The Minister of the Interior gave the figures as stated in the report of the Bureau of Immigration. It is claimed by Mr. Irwin that in ordinary field work the women are equal to the men. The men to receive \$15 a month and find themselves. The full details will be found on page 6 of the report. He referred to what had been said about definite contracts, such as are made in buying a horse, or a piece of land. Now this immigration was a vast enterprise. The idea of making a contract to deliver so many heads, like so many cattle, is impracticable, and that style of carrying on immigration is not recognized, and will not be recognized by any civilized nation of the world. He referred to the days of the African slave trade when human flesh was treated as so much merchandise, so many dollars and cents. The passages of any people traveling on vessels are paid before they go on board the vessels. The Government could not dictate to their agents, but had to depend on the knowledge and skill of those whom they may employ. The agent employed in Japan understands that he must make this matter not only popular but profitable.

Mr. J. Mott Smith said it seemed to him they had experimented on immigration matters as far as the country could stand, and it was about time to economize, and for the next two years go slowly and carefully. He was not desirous of seeing any more Portuguese landed during the next two years, and therefore, while he would support the Government in their present contracts, he was against any more returns of that kind. Therefore all they had to consider was, how much was needed for Japanese immigration, and they ought, therefore, to consider how much less they can get along with. He would support the motion for \$250,000. There was a doubt in his mind whether, according to the Audit Act, the Board could spend the money paid by the planters. He was not in favor of any more loans on this subject.

Mr. Bishop said it was not likely that

during the next two years there would be any enterprise started that would require a great increase of labor, and, under the circumstances, it behooved them to look about for cheap labor, therefore they could not afford to send for any more Portuguese. He recommended them to settle the accounts and stop the business for the present. Now the Japanese immigration is altogether too dear; \$55 a head and other expenses amounts to big figures. He thought if the business had been somewhat better managed it might have been started on better terms, and if necessary to carry it on it will be necessary to get lower terms. Though in favor of immigration, he thought \$100,000 sufficient to appropriate for this object.

President Rhodes said that on two or three occasions his name had been brought in as advocating Indian immigration. It is true he did so two or three years ago, as he considered it would have been the best thing for the country, both for labor in the field and for domestic servants. The fact is, India is so thickly populated that it is an escape from starvation to emigrate. But at the time in question, gentlemen from the "Opposition in power" opposed him, and, in consequence, he was made still more earnest in this matter of East Indian immigration. The South Sea Islanders have turned out to be nothing but cut-throats and burglars. Had Indians been brought here many of the planters would have been in a very different position from what they are now. He was very much afraid that during the next two years many of the planters would go to the wall, not on account of labor, but owing to a combination of circumstances over which they have no control. Wages are so low in Europe they cannot compete with them in the manufacture of sugar, and they consequently will, eventually, have to stop planting if the German planters can place sugar in the American market at a lower price.

Mr. Gibson said in regard to East Indian immigration, there was no definite proposition to lay before the House. He fully appreciated the deep interest taken on the subject of immigration, and he would be glad to show the committee all the correspondence on the subject of East Indian immigration, and have the whole matter placed before the House.

Motion to refer to a select committee carried.

Dredging of Honolulu harbor, purchase of steam-tug and steam-launch, \$150,000.

The Minister of the Interior stated that the tug Pele came here twenty-seven years ago, and had been in constant service ever since. She was now used up; the engines and machinery were past their day. The port needs a more powerful vessel. He referred to the loss of the British ship Niagara as owing to the inefficiency of the Pele. The item launch is intended for towing the mud-scoops about the harbor. He estimated the cost of each at about \$5000. A crew of two men would be all that was required. A boat to take the place of the Pele would cost about \$30,000. He next showed the necessity of a new cattle-landing wharf, and gave lengthy reasons therefor; also the necessity of dredging in the vicinity of the wharves.

Mr. Wilder said a steam launch to do the required work could be had for \$2500. A steam-tug to take the place of the Pele could be built here for \$40,000; and, with a fire apparatus, for an additional \$10,000. It is for the Government to say how much they purpose to spend in dredging.

Mr. Dole gave reminiscences of his younger days in the matter of dredging the harbor, and the various amounts appropriated during the past thirty years.

The Minister of the Interior pointed out the usefulness of a steam fire-launch, as the city already was possessed of four first-class fire engines.

The items passed is as follows:

Dredging the harbor	\$30,000
Steam launch	5,000
Steam tug, with fire-engine apparatus	50,000
Total	\$85,000

On the President resuming the chair, he appointed the following Select Committees:—On Waterworks: Mr. Dole, Minister of Interior, Dr. J. Mott Smith, Mr. Rowell, and Mr. Kaulana. On Immigration: Messrs. Hitchcock, Wilder, Richardson, W. O. Smith, and Minister of Interior.

The House adjourned at 5:15 p. m.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The P. M. S. S. Zealandia, Captain Webber, arrived yesterday at noon with dates to the 6th instant. We clip the following news items:

It is currently reported that a meeting will soon take place at Dantzig between the Emperor of Germany and the Czar.

The Rev. J. I. Bleasdale, D. D., died in San Francisco on the 28th ult.

A terrible explosion took place on 30th June in No. 3 shaft of the Wellington colliery, at Nanaimo by which twenty-four miners (all white)

lost their lives, and a number of others were burned and injured.

Delegations from several States were at Chicago on the 3rd inst., the New Yorkers and Californians being conspicuous. Everything grows distinct except the nomination, and although most of the politicians there consider Cleveland beaten, the news from among the people seem to favor him.

War is threatened between France and China. An influential party in China is instigating a rupture. Prominent officials have resolved to repudiate the recent Franco-Chinese negotiations. The French will probably claim in their indemnity demand that the island of Formosa be pledged to secure payment. Active preparations have been made for reinforcements to leave France for the East.

In the Senate, Platt, of Connecticut, moved to strike out the clause in the anti-Chinese Bill, excluding the Chinese who are the subjects of Governments other than that of China. It was passed without amendment—ayes, 43; noes, 12.

The Governor of Dongola telegraphs from Debbeh that he has fought a great battle with the rebels, and killed 4,000 of their number, himself losing 2,000 men. The news is not believed.

St. Alban's College.

The midsummer examination of St. Alban's College was held on Thursday and Friday of the past week, being conducted by the principal, Mr. A. T. Atkinson. Many of the parents and friends of the pupils were present, and seemed highly gratified at the proficiency and progress manifested in the various classes. Not the least interesting features were the enthusiasm animating the scholars, and the evident cordiality of the relations between teacher and pupils, and which accounts, in a great measure for the undoubted success attained. On Friday there were essays, recitations and singing, which were all well delivered, and followed by a very amusing barlesque by three of the elder boys. After the distribution amidst much juvenile excitement, of the prizes and certificates, Mr. Davies expressed, in a few appropriate words, on behalf of the parents of the pupils, his gratification at the progress made, and the conscientious and successful care which had been bestowed on the pupils, expressing the wish that the holidays might be as prosperous as the school term had been.

The following is the list of passengers registered to sail by the steamship Mariposa to-day:—

Major Carr Dyer and wife, Henry Heyman, M. S. Grinbaum, A. F. Cusack, A. Moore, Sam Wilcox and wife, H. J. Agnew, Miss R. Lachman, J. H. Mendonca and wife, S. Erlich, R. J. Allen, Jr., Master Hy Roth, Miss Lucy Wons, Sands Forman, wife and child, J. M. Goldsmith, Dr. J. Brodie, Mrs. A. Herbert, Miss Lucy Herbert, Wm. Locker, R. P. Finney, F. Cramer, Mrs. R. H. Stretch and daughter, Mrs. J. A. McBride, Dr. M. Hagan, wife and child, H. Netter, A. Skelton and wife, M. McCarty, Capt. C. Neelsen, S. Segeman, Lyle A. Dickey, Mrs. J. D. Lane, L. B. Terney, Rev. Geo. S. Mead.

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Jan 1885